

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8634 號四百三十六八第

日六月七日十一編光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1885.

二年看

號五十二月八英香港

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 23, CHING-wo, British steamer, 1,556, Madelung, Aug 22nd August, Tue.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

August 23, HAWTHORN, British steamer, 1,545, J. Peters, Aug 22nd August, General—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

August 24, WALTERS, British steamer, 323, J. C. Wild, Haiphong and Hainan 22nd August, General—CHINSE.

August 24, CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, George, Kuching 18th August, Coals.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

August 24, VILLA DE RIVADAVIA, Spanish brig, 274, M. de Canus, Manila 10th Aug., Sapawood and Cocanat.—BRANDAO & Co.

August 24, NINGPO, British steamer, 791, W.H. Poole, from Whampoa, General—SIEMSEN & Co.

August 24, TRIUMPH, German steamer, 374, J. Schmid, Haiphong 21st August, General—A. E. MAETZ.

August 24, KASHIGA, British steamer, 1,515, F. Speck, Yokohama 14th August, Mail and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.

24TH AUGUST.

Foochow, British str., for Shanghai.

Catterthun, British str., for Foochow.

Actie, Danish str., for Hainan.

Hawson, British str., for New York.

Nanshan, British str., for Swatow.

Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

Lida, British str., for Shanghai.

Oasido, Amer. ship, for London.

DEPARTURES.

August 24, DORIS, German str., for Whampoa.

August 24, SCRATCHY, British str., for Kuching.

August 24, CATTERTHUN, British str., for Australia.

August 24, FUSHUN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

August 24, FOOKSANG, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Pax Ching-wo, str., from Amoy—200 Chinese.

Per Hawson, str., from Amoy—Captain Janzen.

Per Kastor, str., from Haiphong—12 Chinese.

Per Kashgar, str., from Yokohama—Col. and Mrs. Graves, Col. Walker and the Misses Walker.

(Lieut. F. B. Gilmore, Messrs. W. Cowan and F. A. Santibanez and native servant, and El Chiles.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Triumphant reports left Yokohama on the 16th August, and had fine weather.

The German steamer Triumphant reports left Haiphong on the 21st August, and had fine weather throughout.

The Spanish brig Villa de Rivadavia reports left Manila on the 10th August, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Howerton reports left Ayoo on the 22nd August, and had light wind and fine weather.

The British steamer Ching Wo reports left Ayoo on the 23rd August, at 4:30 p.m., had light N.E. and S.W. winds to Nanking; thence to port heavy squalls with thunder and vivid lightning.

AMOY SHIPPING.

August 24, W. N. Sweetman, from Chefoo.

9. Nidder, British str., from Hongkong.

9. Eames, British str., from Manila.

9. Amatista, British str., from Tamsui.

10. Adolf, German brig, from Chefoo.

10. Anna Dorothy, Ger. br., from Nanchang.

10. Hilda, British str., from Newchwang.

10. Hugo, Otto, Nov., bark, from Chefoo.

11. Chico, British str., from Swatow.

11. Fokien, British str., from Tamsui.

11. Ling Feng, Chinese cruiser, from Light-

12. Ningpo, British str., from Nanking.

12. Nanking, British str., from Hongkong.

12. Nanhai, British str., from Hongkong.

13. Telesma, British str., from Hongkong.

14. Glenarm, British str., from Shanghai.

14. Canton, British str., from Swatow.

14. John Potts, British str., from Nanking.

14. David, British str., from Newchwang.

15. Bonham, British str., from Hongkong.

15. Beaufort, British str., from Foochow.

15. Christian, German str., from Chefoo.

15. Eames, British str., from Hongkong.

16. Seewo, British str., from Shanghai.

16. Cookshaker, British g.b., from Hongkong.

16. Glanvilles, British str., from Manila.

17. Hilda, British str., from Tamsui.

17. Hilda, British str., from Hongkong.

17. Warwick, German str., from Keling.

18. Havson, British str., from Shanghai.

18. Haven, British str., from Tamsui.

18. Name, British str., for Swatow.

18. Cockshaker, British g.b., for Shanghai.

18. Notice.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Business of the SUN KWONG LOONG SHOP at Sandakan was carried on by WONG TIN LUI, U SUN CHEONG TONG, and WONG SAT CHEEN, in Co-partnership, and that Wong Tin Lui and Sun Cheong Tong on a desire to embark in some other business, have transferred their Shares of the above-mentioned Business to the HOO TAI LOONG SHOP, No. 50, Praya Central, and sold all their own Share of the Business to YOUNG MING LAI TONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 3rd day of June last, YOUNG YEE CHI and his Son YOUNG HEE KUM—the latter having been born in the HOO TAI LOONG SHOP, No. 50, Praya Central, and sold all their own Share of the Business to YOUNG MING LAI TONG.

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NOTICE

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLY MEN,
And
OPERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 121

D. R. L. ENGELEHARD,
PHYSICIAN & OPERATIVE SURGEON,
ESPECIALIST IN
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR,
NOSE AND THROAT,
HEART AND LUNGS,
WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
BEAN AND SPINE, AND
NEWTON SYSTEM IN GENERAL,
Office: 2 Buildings 2nd Floor,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 A.M. AND 3 to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1885.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 25TH, 1885.

WHATEVER the Japanese immigrants may think of Hawaii, it is evident that the Hawaiians are well pleased with the Japanese. The Honolulu papers last received record with satisfaction the arrival of a batch of Japanese, the one regret expressed being that the proportion of women was not larger. This defeat the immigrants promise to remedy by sending for their female relatives when they have saved a little money. The Japanese Special Commissioner, Mr. KATSUNOSKE INOURI, who went to Hawaii in the Japanese steamer *Kawashio Maru*, was received in audience by King KALAKAUA on the 3rd inst., and in the course of his reply to Mr. Inouri's address His Majesty said:—

"My Government will gladly confer with you upon all questions that concern the welfare of the Japanese people who emigrate to Hawaii, and I can assure you that you will find it to be their earnest wish, as it is my own, that the most satisfactory arrangements should be made for their transportation, and to ensure their comfort and prosperity as residents in my kingdom; and above all, that the wishes of His Imperial Majesty's Government in this regard should be carried out to the fullest extent possible." The Japanese will not go to Hawaii unless they are well treated, and their Government will not, like that of China, leave the matter in doubt. The Japanese Consul-General, who will reside in Honolulu, will be on the spot to protect his countrymen, and any attempt to put upon or ill-use them will be immediately met by a demand for reparation. It will be the interest of the Hawaiian plotters, therefore, if they desire to retain Japanese labour, to treat the Japanese liberally and well, for the latter grow dissatisfied the stream of immigration will not only be promptly dried up but the Japanese already in Hawaii will speedily return in Japanese steamers to their native land. Such, however, is not the probability. The Hawaiians do not like the Chinese, who present the only other alternative labour-supply, and they will endeavour to provide inducements to Japanese to settle on the soil, and become permanent colonists. They recognize the capacity of the Japanese to assimilate, and they do not dread, as in the case of the Chinese, being swayed by an Asiatic paganism. They hope and believe the Japanese will embrace Christianity—a very possible contingency, that people are eminently adaptive and have few religious prejudices. The adoption of Christianity by the nation as a matter of political expediency has already been gravely and calmly propounded in the Japanese vernacular press, and though Buddhism still holds over a large section of the race, it is not at all improbable that the bulk of the nation will one day go over to Christianity. The Honolulu *Advertiser* says that during an interview between the MIKADO and the King of Hawaii, the former "spoke with much feeling of the slight put upon him by the Western powers establishing Consular Courts in his dominions and regulating his tariff. He declared that with all the greatness of Japan, the little kingdom of Hawaii occupied a high rank among the nations, as its complete sovereignty, within its own dominions, was acknowledged and recognized. The King replied that this was the result simply of the Hawaiian people adopting Christianity. This thought had doubtless germinated as we have seen, and may come to fruition within the lifetime of both Sovereigns." We do not know whether the idea has been seriously considered by the Government of Japan, though it has evidently been mooted, but the step would be revolutionary if that taken suddenly it might arouse strong antagonism. Moreover, the revision of the Treaties, now going on, may give Japan the position among nations she covets, and thus deter for a while the adoption of Christianity as the religion of the state.

But whether Christian, Shintoist, or Buddhist, the native of Japan will be welcomed in Hawaii with a cordiality not extended to the son of man. There are several reasons for the opposition to the Chinese in Hawaii. First of all there are large numbers of American residents in Hawaii who

sail from the Pacific States of the Great Republic, and who have transported their prejudices against the Chinese with them.

Then the Chinese at one time arrived in the islands in such swarms that it appeared certain they would in a few years be the predominant element of the population, and that little kingdom would soon become a mere Chinese colony, contingency that alarmed alike the natives and the foreign settlers, who felt their vested interests imperilled. A third reason, and one that had a powerful effect on the Hawaiian mind, was that the Chinese immigrants introduced an epidemic of small-pox, which proved sadly fatal among the aboriginal population. It is also a complaint among the planters that the Chinese, instead of accepting occupation on the plantations, prefer to settle in Honolulu, there, to monopolize the retail trade, to act as carpenters, &c. Lastly, they are unaccompanied by their women, and do not assimilate with the rest of the population. These are the principal causes of the opposition to the influx of Chinese into Hawaii. The Portuguese from the Azores are welcomed gladly, but the supply of this class of immigrant is necessarily very limited, and hence the Hawaiian Government have turned, as a last resource, to the land of the Rising Sun. The climate and the country of Hawaii will, we imagine, suit the Japanese thoroughly, and, if they find good treatment and profitable employment, there is no doubt a large number of them will immigrate thither. The Japanese Government are willing, it is stated, to give a subsidy of \$200,000 to a Japanese steamship line between China and America, calling at Honolulu, was once started, but eventually came to nothing, and the project for a subsidized Japanese line may fail. It must be confessed, however, that there is more chance of the latter being carried out, for not only are the Hawaiians more in earnest in their desire for close relations with Japan, but it can well be imagined that the Japanese Government would like to see a profitable employment found for a portion of the fine new fleet of the Kido Unyu Kaiwaishi, in which company they are, if reporters are not, rather heavily interested. At all events, an effort will be made, we understand, very shortly, to establish a Japanese line of steamers, to run regularly between Hongkong and San Francisco, calling at Honolulu en route.

The P. M. steamer City of Rio de Janeiro arrived in San Francisco on the 8th instant from Hongkong.

The Italian stevete Cristoforo Colombo, Captain Acciari, left Nagasaki on the 15th instant for Kobe and Yokohama.

The Japan Mail says that His Excellency Count Zelinski, Austrian-Hungarian Minister to Japan, intended to proceed to Korea on the 3rd inst., and in the course of his reply to Mr. Inouri's address His Majesty said:—

"My Government will gladly confer with you upon all questions that concern the welfare of the Japanese people who emigrate to Hawaii, and I can assure you that you will find it to be their earnest wish, as it is my own, that the most satisfactory arrangements should be made for their transportation, and to ensure their comfort and prosperity as residents in my kingdom; and above all, that the wishes of His Imperial Majesty's Government in this regard should be carried out to the fullest extent possible."

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sail from the Pacific States of the Great Republic, and who have transported their prejudices against the Chinese with them.

The French frigate *Turenne*, Captain Dupuis, flagship of Admiral Blomér, arrived at Kobe on Nagasaki on the 9th and left for Yokohama on the 17th instant.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a copy of "The Volunteers' Waltz," composed by Mr. E. G. Pinto, organist of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and dedicated to Major H. J. H. Trippe.

Mosquitos perpetrate the following execrable joke:—"General de Clouey's favourite song at the present moment is 'Honolulu.' In fact, the General can't sing anything for the time being, as he is suffering from Tongue-in."

A well-developed case of leprosy was discovered on the 17th July (says the *Alta California*) in a Chinaman named Ah Yat, employed in picking fruit on a ranch about four miles from Oakland, on the San Leandro-road. The Chinaman was the negro of the unshantable nature of the disease that are made from time to time upon what is being done to complete our fortifications, and much that is said only requires to be enquired into, to be dispelled as this is now.

Diastrophes as the rivalry between the Mita Biashi and Kiyodo Unyu companies must be to the proprietors, it has (says the *Hiroko News*) at all events induced them to make their vessels as attractive to passengers as possible. Speed, which the new company apparently hopes to distinguish by its equality possessed by the principal ships of the old company, has been obtained by the introduction of a new engine.

A Japanese steamship, the *Takao*, has been now found to be equally possessed by the principal ship of the old company, and the principal ship of the new company, the *Yodo*, has been obtained by the introduction of a new engine.

An innkeeper was attacked at the Mortuary yesterday afternoon on the body of the Chinaman who had a fatal fall on the Canton Steamer Wharf on Friday last, and it was adjourned. At the same time another inquiry was formally opened on the bodies of the woman and two children who were drowned by the upsetting of their junk at Shaukiwan, during the storm on Sunday, and this was also adjourned.

The following telegrams were sent us last night:—"Tsim Teut-tau, 9:20 p.m.—A red comet indicating a typhoon toward the northward of the Colony hoisted at 8:05 p.m." From Dr. Doberek, 8:55 p.m.—"Typhoon passed Northward; it is now blowing hard Amoy."

With reference to Borneo coal, which has been supposed to be of very recent formation and consequently of less value than the older coals, the Rev. J. E. Tennison-Woods writes as follows to a correspondent here (says the *North Borneo Herald*):—"Mr. F. Maxwell has sent me some coal fossils from Sarawak. They are of the same geological age as those of Australia and India and certainly not tertiary."

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Mr. Wilson objected to Mr. Brandt's doing so, and he voted from the 27th Section of the Code in support of his argument that he could not legally appear for the defendant.

His Lordship asked why the defendant did not appear.

Mr. Brandt said that when the case was before the court a week before he had produced a doctor's certificate that the defendant was unable to attend.

Mr. Brandt said he appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Wilson objected to Mr. Brandt's doing so, and he voted from the 27th Section of the Code in support of his argument that he could not legally appear for the defendant.

His Lordship asked why the defendant did not appear.

Mr. Brandt said that when the case was before the court a week before he had produced a doctor's certificate that the defendant was unable to attend.

Mr. Wilson objected to Mr. Brandt's doing so.

Mr. Wilson said that the defendant was in the Hongkong Hotel, quite well; and when the officer of the court served the notice of the summons upon him he informed him something.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INTIMATIONS.

MONDAY, 24th August.
OFHUN.

Quotations are:-
Malwa (New).....\$500 to \$10 per picul, alco.
of 24 to 31° centimes.
Malwa (Old).....\$530 to \$10 per picul, alco.
of 24 to 44° centimes.
Pain (New).....\$573 to \$59 per chon.
Houses (New).....\$573 to \$60.
Behaves (Old).....\$40 nom.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 3/6
Bank Bills, on demand 3/6
Bank Bills, at 31 days sight 3/6
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/6
Cred. at 4 months' sight 3/6
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/7

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/4
Credit at 4 months' sight 4/5

ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 85/4
Credit, 60 days sight 87/4

ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 22/8
Bank, on demand 22/8

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 73/4
Private, 30 days sight 74

SHARES.

Banks.—Small sales have been made at 167 per cent. for the end of the month.
China Fires.—Cash sales are reported at 275 per share.

Quotations are:-
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—166 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance of Canton, Limited—\$490 per share.

China Traders Insurance Company's Shares—86 per share, ex div.

North China Insurance—Tls. 300 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 130 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—3170 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 145 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$322 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$337 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$75 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—61 per cent. prem. ex div.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.'s Shares—\$45 per share premium, ex div.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—174 per cent. discount.

China and Manchuria Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—5 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$30 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$10 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$88 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—1 per cent. premium nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$30 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$147 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$118 per share.

Pork Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$20 per share.

Solangor Tin Mining Company—\$13 per share.

Perak Star Gold Mining Company—\$15 per share.

Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$65 per share.

These Sherries are also shipped in jars.

INVALIDS' PORT WINE.

SCOTCH WHISKY, free from fuel oil.

COGNAC, Four Stars, Two Stars, Two Stars.

Prices on application to either of the above Firms.

1212

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every Style by Competent
Workmen on the Premises.

Music bound in Elegant Bindings.

Commercial Binding of every Size and Description.

and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.

QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP
GUARANTEED.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

(From Number 1, Page 2 & Co's Business.)
August 24th.

Thermometer—M. 14.

Barometer—M. 14.

Hygrometer—M. 14.

Thermometer—M. 14.

Barometer—M. 14.

EXTRACT.

WHAT WAS HIS GREED?

He left a ton of anthracite,
In front of a poor widow's door,
When the deep snow, frozen and white,
Wrapped street and square, mountain and moor.

That was his greed;

He did it well,

"What was his greed?"

I cannot tell.

Blest' is his bended and his store;

In sitting down and rising up,

When more he got, he gave the more,

Withholding not the crux and cup.

He took the head,

In each good task—

"What was his greed?"

I did not ask.

His charity was like the snow,

Soft, white and silken in the fall;

Not like the noisy winds that blow

From shivering trees the leaves, a pall

For flower and root.

Dropping below,

"What was his greed?"

The poor may know.

He had great faith in leaves of bread;

For hungry people, young and old;

And hope inspiring words he said.

To him he shrouded from the cold;

For man must food

As well as grow.

"What was his greed?"

I cannot say.

In words he did not put his trust;

In faith his words were never writ;

He loved to have his cup and meat;

With any one who needed it.

In time of need,

A friend was he—

"What was his greed?"

He told not me.

He put his trust in heaven and worked

Ever along with hand and head;

And what he gave in charity

Sweetened his sleep and daily bread.

By word and deed—

To help the poor—

That was his greed;

What would you more?

New York Star.

A QUEER SUPERSTITION.

Abra Braun, a farmer living in Beaver

township, Pa., cut down a large oak on his

farm, and in cutting it up he found, embed-

in the trunk, seven or eight feet from

the ground, a small glass bottle and what

had the appearance of a lock of hair. The

bottle had been inserted in the hole in the

tree made by an auger, and a pine plug was

driven into the hole over the bottle, the air

also being held in the hole by the plug. This

bottle was corked, and contained a colourless

liquid. Over the plug had grown six gold

rings of wood, besides a thick bark. There

was a superstition among the early settlers,

and it is held by many of their descendants,

that asthma and other afflictions could be

cured by the victim standing against the

tree and having a lock of his hair plucked in

it while the hair was still attached to his

head. It must then be cut off close to his

lived, and the afflicted person walk away

without looking at it or ever passing by the

tree again. While the use of a bottle was

not included in this treatment, it is believed

that the one with the hair discovered in the

heart of the oak tree was put there in the

early days of the settlement; some believe in

the superstition to cure an ailment of

some kind.—*London World.*

A CORAL ISLAND.

People who have never seen coral islands

talk as if they all resemble earthly Para-

dise. From Cape Horn to Cape Leeuwin,

from Lisbon to Rio, one may pass without

meeting the same in the way of scenery more

solid than a rain cloud or a mountainous sea.

Of late some steamers, both of the Royal

Navy and of the Orient Line, touch at the

southernmost island of the Chagos Archipel-

ago, where a coaling station has been

established, and, in spite of the difficulty

which might be anticipated in making an

island in mid-ocean, the highest peak of

which is only seven feet above high water,

navigation has been reduced to such a

scientific certainty that a steamer can run in

at Diego Garcia without deviating a mile

from its set course. The deviation is as nearly

as possible in the longitude of Bombay, but

more than seven degrees south of the

Equator. It is thus situated in one of the

hottest places in the world, being just on the

edge of the comparatively temperate and

cloudy belt which lies on either side of the

line. Fierce sunbeams alternated daily with

heavy showers, the temperature between 80

deg. and 90 deg. all the year round,

equal day and night, or nearly so, all

almost always alike, except that there is a little more wind in June than in

January—such is the climate. For scenery

there are the three million coco-nut palms

and the varying blue of the inland seas.

There are no walks, no roads, no towns, no

shops, no amusements. Early in the morn-

ing of the day on which the steamer expects

to "make Diego" the passenger bears the

unusuality of "Land in sight!" On the

port bow he can make out, through a blinding

shower, what looks like the ghost of a

waving wood, and as the rain clears off and

the equally blinding sunshine bursts forth

he describes a row of green palm trees, all

inclined one way by the wind, growing

from a green bank a few feet only

above the white broken. These are the

Sir Islands. They lie in a ring, being

linked together by coral reefs which

approach the surface of the sea, but do

not rise above it. Though no one inhabits

them, each has its name; Egmont, for

instance, and Isle des Es, Sapele, Sapele,

Lubina, Carpe, or Tatamaua. A trading

brig or two comes once or twice a year

from Mauritius and gathers a cargo of coconuts.

The anchorage is good within the

ring, and the entrance, on the western side,

is about seven fathoms in depth. A little

further south is another of these strange

rings—scientific people call them "atolls"—

the very dangerous Pits Banks, which no

where rises above high water mark. A little

further north there are some thirty islands,

and at least an equal number of banks and

rocks and shoals and reefs, all of the same

coral formation. Here the prevailing monsoon—

is Spanish rather than French—

Chagos and Peros Banhos, for example; but

English surveyors have identified Speaker's

Bank, Blenheim Bank, the Ganges,

the Centaur, the Victory, the Eagle, and the

Two Brothers, each probably named after

the ship by which it was first visited, in some

cases after the ship first wrecked on it. The Bridgewater Bank, for years a terror to

navigators, has lately been proved not to

exist; for volcanic action, and other causes

which cannot be foreseen, often affect the

configuration of the ocean's bed in those

latitudes. In all the geographical character-

istics are the same. A ring of coral sur-

rounds a lagoon; there is an entrance at the

north-western side; where the coral is a root

of two above the tide a thick green robe of

clayey corals covers the white rocks, and tall

palms flourish overhead. The sea is in most cases at least 200 fathoms deep, and inside it varies in three fathoms in some

parts. My observations go to confirm the

belief that first, no coralline substance

is sufficiently dense to visibly disrupt the

sun or any of his satellites; and second, no

coralline substance can too easily approach

the sun or his satellites without sustaining

loss or harm.—*Astronomer, The Observatory,*

London.

The Fiji Islands, for example, are believed to be

going down in the world, not figuratively,

but really; while the New Hebrides are

slowly going up.

Diego Garcia is as good an example as can be found of the "atoll" type. It is fully thirty miles in circumference. If we could imagine all the isles of Wight sunk in the sea except the sandy beach we might form some idea of Diego. It is a lake with a shore, and nothing else. The shore, in some places a few feet, at others a few yards, but never so much as a quarter of a mile, wide, is entirely covered with trees. They are chiefly coco-nuts, but there are various kinds of trees, and a few flowering shrubs. Near some of the houses there are orange trees; but the whole produce of the island consists of coco-nuts, and little else. One English family staying there live in a little hut, of the entrance. It rises every day. The natives are unfurnished for size and fertility. The only food is an occasional fresh fish with timet meat and vegetables from England. The stay visitor goes away disenchanted with life on a coral island, and ready to prefer the discomforts of civilization.—*Saturday Review.*

A VALUABLE SWORD.

Barrios' attempt to consolidate the Central American Republics to wind a curious episode connected with the dismemberment of the old Federal Union. After the war was over and everyone was considering his losses, and the way of remedying the evils brought on by the military vagrants, for officers sent their claims for indemnity to the representatives of their various Governments at Guatemala. Among those who took the trouble of travelling thither, was a French captain, Monsieur Jacques Marcher, whom the natives, by way of affection, called Don Santiago. He drew a long complaint against the five Republics, in which he declared that, besides other arms which were seized on his premises, a priceless sword, presented to him by His Majesty the Shah of Persia, had been stolen. The wonderful sword had been given to him, he alleged, while on a special mission at Tabasco, and was as precious to him as the east rock. The amount claimed was set at 120,000 dollars per Republic. While every State was taking the matter under due consideration, time rolled on and brought to Central America Colonel Brus, a French officer, whose name is familiar to everyone who has resided in those regions. Colonel Brus soon learned to love Don Santiago's daughter, and married her a little after the old gentleman had departed for a better world, leaving his claim to his widow and two children. The dashing Colonel settled in the same house as his new wife, and that against Guatamala for 20,000 dollars, which sum repaid his pockets sufficiently to make him more exacting towards the other States. Costa Rica made out a final settlement, at Salvador, and that against Guatemala for 20,000 dollars. The MAPS AND PLANS.

The MAPS AND PLANS now contain the names of ELEVEN THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED, AND FIFTY-FIVE FOREIGNERS arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest order; the initials as well as the surnames being alphabetical.

The MAPS AND PLANS have been mostly re-engraved in a superior style and brought up to date. They now consist of

FIVE MAPS OF MERCHANT HOUSES IN CHINA.

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.

MAP OF THE FAR EAST.

NEW MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

MAP OF THE CITY OF CANTON.

NEW PLANS OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS SHANGHAI.

MAP OF YOKOHAMA.

MAP OF MANILA.

MAP OF SAIGON.

MAP OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

AMERICAN STAMP DIVISION, WHICH WILL shortly come into operation, also tables of COURSES FEES never before published.

The APPENDIX consists of over FOUR HUNDRED PAGES of closely printed matter, to which reference is constantly required